AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please replace the paragraph at page 1, line 20, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In general, the luminous efficiency of the plasma display panel is known to become higher according as a space (i.e., a discharge gap) between electrodes for generating discharge becomes larger. For example, Japanese Patent Unexamined Publication No. 2000-305516 discloses an example of the plasma display panel having two times higher luminous efficiency by forming a three to five times larger discharge gap than usual. Fig. 8 is a sectional view of the plasma display panel having high luminous efficiency by forming a large discharge gap. The discharge gap between display electrodes 62 (i.e., a pair of bus electrodes 62a and 62b), which are disposed parallel to each other on front substrate 60, is formed larger (e.g., 400 μm to 500 μm). Dielectric layer 65 and protective layer 66 are formed in a manner to cover display electrodes 62. A plurality of parallel ~~address~~ data electrodes 74 are disposed on rear substrate 70, and dielectric layer 75 covers both of them. A plurality of barrier ribs are disposed thereon parallel to ~~address~~ data electrodes 74, and phosphor layer 77 is formed on a surface of dielectric layer 75 and sides of the barrier rib. Front substrate 60 and rear substrate 70 are faced and stuck each other in a manner that display electrodes 62 cross over ~~address~~ data electrodes 74, and discharge gas is sealed into discharge space therebetween. In the plasma display panel discussed above, when a voltage is applied to display electrodes 62, plasma discharge with high luminous efficiency is generated through the large discharge gap.

Please replace the paragraph at page 4, line 25, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A plurality of ~~address~~ data electrodes 24 and barrier ribs 21 are alternately disposed on rear substrate 20, which is placed facing front substrate 10 across discharge space, in a manner to cross under display electrodes 12. Dielectric layer 25 is laminated on ~~address~~ data electrodes 24, and phosphor layer 27 is applied to an area surrounded by dielectric layer 25 and barrier ribs 21. Discharge gas is sealed into the discharge space between front substrate 10 and rear substrate 20.

Please replace the paragraph at page 5, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Thus, the plasma display panel has a structure in which a plurality of discharge cells are two dimensionally arranged, where a discharge cell of the plurality of discharge cells includes intersections of a pair of display electrodes 12 and ~~address~~ data electrodes 24.

Please replace the paragraph at page 8, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Float electrode 41 is made of electrical conductive material such as ~~SnO2~~ SnO_2 layer or ITO layer, which is transparent for visible light. Float electrode 41 is designed by combing narrow lines in a manner that its resistance increases in a direction where float electrode 41 crosses display electrodes at right angles and in a manner that portions facing display electrodes 12a and 12b become long. As shown in Fig. 6 of the second embodiment, the float electrode is designed in H shape, and a resistance value in the direction where the float electrode crosses display electrodes at right angles is designed a considerable high value, i.e., 10-100 MΩ . A line width of the float electrode is designed 50-100 μm. In addition, a distance between float electrode 41 and display electrode 12a or 12b is designed considerably short as compare with a distance between electrodes at the discharge gap, and designed 60 μm in the second embodiment.